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FAR EASTERN DEPARTMENT

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C11316/1

1958

CHINA

FROM Extract
"Hsinhua Agency
News"

No. —

Dated 21-12-57.

Received in
Registry— 7-1-58.

References to former relevant papers

MINUTES

A) Extract:—"Egyptian Gazette" - Dec. 10th.

B) Extract:—"Manchester Guardian" - Jan. 3rd.

It is possible that the Chinese are able to export certain "complete factories," but they can only be in a very limited category. In general, the Chinese cannot produce sufficient machinery to satisfy their own needs and look to the Soviet bloc and, to a much lesser degree, the West to fill the gap. The scale of Chinese industry is illustrated by their recent adoption of a target calling for the overtaking of Britain in volume of production during the next fifteen years.

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17-2-58

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for 4/3/59

References to later relevant papers

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African Dep. Services
9/1 BBW/1
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P.H.K. 41

Number of copies
of enclosures.....

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29/11

SINO-EGYPTIAN TRADE TALKS COMMUNIQUE.

FC11316/1.

PEKING, December 21 (Hsinhua) - A communique was issued here today on the trade talks between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Egypt. The text follows:

In accordance with the stipulations of the Sino-Egyptian trade agreement, the representatives of the two governments held talks in Peking and signed a "protocol to the trade agreement between the government of the People's Republic of China and the government of the Republic of Egypt for the 3rd agreement year" on 21st December 1957. The trade protocol provides that in the third agreement year, the two parties will export commodities to each other's country for an amount of £13,000,000.

Lei Jen-min, Vice-Minister for Foreign Trade of the People's Republic of China, signed on behalf of the government of the People's Republic of China; and Mostafa Khalifa, Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Commerce of the Republic of Egypt, signed on behalf of the government of the Republic of Egypt.

During the negotiations, the two parties unanimously expressed satisfaction at the implementation of the protocol for the second agreement year and also expressed confidence that Sino-Egyptian relations of trade and friendly co-operation will be continuously consolidated and developed.

The Egyptian Government trade delegation, during its stay in Peking, had made extensive contacts with various Chinese trading corporations and concluded some transactions with them. The negotiations were conducted in an atmosphere of friendliness and cordiality.

live with this nightmare for ever? Are we to go on piling up weapons of destruction, waiting to discover some new scientific horror or for the Russians to surrender at discretion? No. No. A thousand times no. For our own sake, for the sake of our children, for the sake of humanity, we must break the deadlock."

End the horror of nuclear warfare, appealed Taylor. "This is the only problem that matters. Everything else takes second place. The only method is to talk to the Russians, talk and keep on talking," he continued. "A long range exchange of letters won't do. Leaving it to the German Ambassador at Moscow won't do though it is what N.A.T.O. has just agreed to. I wonder they didn't dig up Ribbentrop and send him to Moscow. Nor is there any point in leaving it to the conference at the Foreign Minister level.....the talks have to be at the top. They will take a long time. All right. It is a price worth paying."

He said that none of the western statesmen wanted the destruction of the human race. But they were getting on in years. "Some of them including the President of the United States are invalids. They are all fussed over a thousand little problems in their own countries. None of them hears the angel of death hovering over the world.

"But we do. We have not much time. Perhaps 6 minutes. At most a few years. Every day makes an agreement more difficult. We should start talking now. And we should never stop."

Taylor pointed out that an alternative to destruction existed. "It is the alternative of living with Soviet Russia and the communist world as equals."

He said the western statesmen were well paid and they must find a way out. "If they do not, let them make way for others who will," he added.

Letter n.p.c.

F	C 11316/11
RECEIVED IN	
C.B.	
- 7 JAN 1958	

"Egyptian Gazette" 10.12.57

'CHINESE ARE READY TO SEND EGYPT COMPLETE FACTORIES'

A TWO-MAN delegation from the Chinese People's Republic is now visiting Egypt to study industrial conditions and consider plans for an expansion of economic ties between the two countries through industry.

The two delegates are Mr. Hesu Naby Win, representative of the Chinese Ministry for Light Industries, and Mr. Ma Ying, representative of Chinese exporters.

Before leaving for Egypt, Mr. Hesu discussed with the Egyptian Commercial Attaché in Peking matters relating to the establishment in Egypt of a paper mill.

The delegation will spend two months in Egypt. Although visit to other countries are not in their programme, the two delegates are likely to visit Syria.

Mr. Hesu and Mr. Ma have expressed the readiness of their country to supply Egypt with complete factories for light and heavy industries, as required by Egypt's five-year plan.

'Within short time'

Mr. Hesu said that his country was ready to supply these factories within a very short time, and to train Egyptian engineers and workers in their operation and maintenance either in Egypt or in China.

Mr. Hesu further declared that China would offer prices that were lower than those of other countries, in addition to payment facilities.

Mr. Hesu declared that the purpose of the delegation's visit to Egypt was not purely commercial. He said that his country was seeking to help friendly and peace-loving countries to develop their industries and thus enable them to have wider commercial and industrial exchange with China.

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Chen - p. 5
MANCHESTER GUARDIAN

- 3 JAN 1958
Cutting dated, 195

**CHINA AND EGYPT
INCREASE TRADE**

£13M. increase signed

HONGKONG, JANUARY 2.

Egypt is to supply China with cotton, cotton yarn, textiles, and rice under a £13 millions trade agreement signed between the two countries. Mostafa Khalifa, the Egyptian Under-Secretary of Commerce, said here to-day on his arrival from Peking that in return Egypt would receive Chinese soya-beans, meat oils, iron, timber, tobacco, tea, lorries, machinery, and steel products.

Mr Khalifa, who led a trade mission which spent a month in China, expected a "spectacular increase" in trade between China and Egypt during the next few years.—Reuter.

RECEIVED IN

C.B.

- 6 JAN 1958

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Entier n. pw.

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C11316/1. ©

*"Journal du Commerce et de la Réforme".
Alexandria. 3.1.58.*

Les échanges égypto - chinois

13 Hongkong, 2 (R.). — La délégation commerciale égyptienne, présidée par M. Moustapha Khalifa, sous-secrétaire d'Etat au ministère du Commerce, a signé un accord commercial portant sur 120 millions de livres, pour les échanges entre l'Egypte et la Chine Populaire. L'Egypte fournira du coton, des filés, des textiles et du riz, contre des graines de soya, de la viande, des huiles, du bois, du tabac, du thé, des véhicules, des machines, de l'acier et des produits sidérurgiques.

M. Khalifa a prévu un accroissement sensible du commerce entre les deux pays au cours des prochaines années.

RECEIVED IN

27 JAN 1958

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FAR EASTERN DEPARTMENT

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C 11316/2.

1958

CHINA

FROM

Mr Maby,
PEKING.

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS PAGE

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 5 "E" (11210/3/58)

Dated 15-1-58.

Received in
Registry— 27-1-58.

Protocol for the Third year of the Sino - Egyptian.

Trade Agreement.

References to former relevant papers

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MINUTES

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P. 11/2
29/1
12/1

GRD 5/2

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this to Khartoum.

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(H.C.) (H.C.)
12/2

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8.c) Mohamed (S.S.Y.) - Feb 3rd

Compo) Khartoum - Feb 17th

Copy to Khartoum.

P. 11/2
14/2

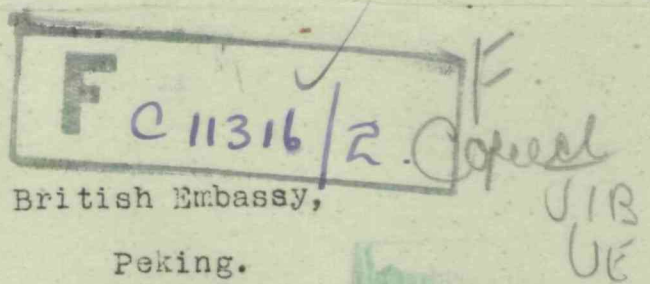
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17-2-58

10/2/59

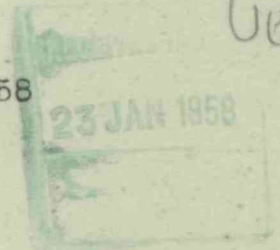
References to later relevant papers



No. 5 "I!"
(11210/3/58)

British Embassy,
Peking.

January 15, 1958



Sir,

I have the honour to report that the Protocol for the Third Year of the Sino-Egyptian Trade Agreement was signed in Peking on the 21st of December, 1957. The signatories were Mostafa Khalifa, Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Egyptian Ministry of Commerce, who arrived in Peking in November at the head of an Egyptian trade delegation, and Lei Jen-Min, Chinese Vice-Minister for Foreign Trade.

2. The text of the Protocol has so far not been published in Peking but the official communique announcing its signature states that during the third year of the Sino-Egyptian trade agreement the two countries will each export commodities totalling £13 million sterling in value. This compares with £10 million each way at the first year of the Agreement and £12 million in the second.

3. The communique also stated that the Egyptian delegation had concluded a number of transactions with various Chinese State trading corporations during its stay in Peking. Again no details have been given but it is conceivable that the main reason for the failure of the Sudanese Trade Mission to effect any sales of Sudan cotton during their recent visit lies in the

.../fact

The Right Honourable
Selwyn Lloyd, C.B.E., M.P.,

etc., etc., etc.,

FOREIGN OFFICE

CONFIDENTIAL



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-2-

fact that the Chinese had already committed themselves to purchases of Egyptian cotton.

4. I am sending copies of this despatch to the Governor of Hong Kong, to Her Majesty's Ambassador in Washington, to the Political Officer with the Middle East Forces, and to the Joint Intelligence Bureau.

I have the honour to be,
with the highest respect,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. C. Maby

(A. C. MABY)
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

CONFIDENTIAL

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FAR EASTERN DEPARTMENT

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C 11316/4.

CHINA

1958

FROM Extract:-

"Journal du Commerce
et de la Marine"
ALEXANDRIA.

SUBJECT:

COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN EGYPT AND CHINA.

No.

Dated 5-7-58.

Received 18-7-58.

References

MINUTES

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DMV 1/8/58.

for 4/3/58

*African Dept
W 25
L. Wang 29/7
P. Wang (China)
31/7.*

The £13 m. mentioned in Art. 1, is quite feasible as regards Egyptian exports to China (they actually reached a total of £E.14.7m in 1957), but the best China has achieved in exports to Egypt is £E 7.2m last year.

*Mr. Taylor (E.R.D.)
should see
W 25/7*

*P. Wang
1/8*

Ew/er F

L'Accord de Commerce entre l'Egypte et la Chine Populaire

(Journal Officiel No 41 du 26 Mai 1958)

PROTOCOLE

relatif à l'accord de commerce entre le Gouvernement de la République d'Egypte et le Gouvernement de la République Populaire de Chine, pour la troisième année de la période de l'Accord.

Par application des dispositions de l'article 1er, de l'Accord commercial signé le 22 Août 1955 entre le Gouvernement de la République d'Egypte et le Gouvernement de la République populaire de Chine (Accord désigné ci-après par l'expression « Accord commercial »), les Gouvernements ont convenu ce qui suit, et ce par rapport à l'échange commercial au cours de la troisième année de la période d'accord (soit pour les douze mois à partir de l'application de l'accord) :

ART. 1 — Les deux Parties contractantes s'entendent pour que chacune d'elles exporte au pays de l'autre Partie, dans la période d'application du présent Protocole, des marchandises dont la valeur équivaut à treize millions de livres sterling. Les deux Gouvernements déploieront tous leurs efforts afin d'aboutir à un équilibre de la balance commerciale entre les deux Pays.

ART. 2 — Les deux Parties s'entendent pour reviser la situation de la balance commerciale entre les deux Pays une fois tous les trois mois à partir de la date d'entrée en vigueur du présent Protocole. Elles s'entendent pour se consulter immédiatement au cas où apparaîtrait un déséquilibre de cette balance, et ce pour aboutir à cet équilibre, en prenant les mesures suivantes :

(a) Augmentation des importations par le Pays à balance créditrice du pays à balance débitrice.

(b) Exportations par le Pays à balance débitrice de produits d'un pays tiers à l'autre Partie contractante.

(c) Transfert par le Pays à balance débitrice de son solde créditeur auprès d'un pays tiers, avec l'accord de toutes les Parties intéressées.

(d) Exportation par le Pays à balance débitrice de marchandises à l'autre Partie contractante, afin que ce dernier Pays procède à la réexportation des dites marchandises à un Pays tiers, à condition d'obtenir le consentement préalable du Pays à balance débitrice.

ART. 3 — La nature, les caractéristiques et les prix des marchandises doivent être approuvés par les acheteurs et les vendeurs.

ART. 4 — Les deux Parties s'entendent pour que chacune d'elles prennent les dispositions nécessaires afin d'octroyer aux représentants commerciaux de l'autre Partie, conformément aux dispositions de l'accord, commercial, toutes les facilités pour opérer des transactions sur les produits approuvés, y compris l'émission de permis d'importation nécessaires pour les marchandises approuvées en faveur des dits représentants commerciaux.

ART. 5 — Les paiements résultant de l'échange commercial entre les deux Pays se font conformément aux dispositions de l'Accord de paiement passé entre la République d'Egypte et la République de la Chine Populaire et signé entre les deux Gouvernements le 22 Octobre 1956.

ART. 6 — Le présent Protocole entre en vigueur à partir du 23 septembre 1957 et est valable pour une période d'une année.

Pendant la durée de son application, le présent Protocole est considéré comme partie intégrante de l'Accord commercial.

Signé à Pékin le 21 décembre 1957, et fait en deux originaux, rédigés en langues arabe, chinoise et anglaise, toutes trois faisant également foi.

LETTRES ECHANGÉES

Monsieur Moustafa Khalifa,
Sous-secrétaire adjoint
au Ministère du Commerce
Me référant à l'Accord qui a eu lieu lors des négociations qui se sont déroulées entre la Délégation commerciale de la République de la Chine Populaire et la Délégation commerciale de la République d'Egypte, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer que l'art. 3 de l'Accord de paiements du 22 octobre 1956 entre le Gouvernement de la République de la Chine Populaire et le Gouvernement de la République d'Egypte, doit être modifié comme suit :

« Les paiements courants que fera la République de la Chine Populaire à la Répu-

blique d'Egypte et prévus à l'article 1er. du présent Accord seront portés au débit du « Compte Chine » auprès de la National Bank of Egypt ».

« Les paiements courants que fera la République d'Egypte à la République de la Chine Populaire et prévus à l'article 1er. du présent Accord seront portés au débit du « Compte Egypte » auprès de la Banque Populaire de Chine ».

Veuillez nous signifier votre accord et agréer...

Pékin, le 21 décembre 1957

(Suit la lettre d'accord, reproduisant les mêmes termes que la précédente lettre).

*Journal du Commerce et de
la raffinerie, Alexandria.*

S. 7. 58.

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FAR EASTERN DEPARTMENT

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C 11316/5

1958

CHINA

FROM B.B. b. Monitoring Report.

SUBJECT:

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U.A. R - Chinese Trade Pact Signed

No. 0B38.

Dated

Received Dec. 18.

References

MINUTES

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24/12

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GR. 30/12
JA 30/12

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ATB
21-12-58

(Main Indexed)

4/3/58

OB38 UAR-CHINESE TRADE PACT SIGNED

(CAIRO RADIO) A NEW TRADE AND PAYMENTS AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC AND THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC WAS SIGNED TODAY.

CAIRO RADIO'S REPORTER LEAN E E LEARNS THAT THE NEW AGREEMENT WILL INCREASE THE VOLUME OF TRADE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES., TO EGYPTIAN £30,000,000, INCLUDING £15,000,000 FOR IMPORTS, AND £15,000,000 FOR EXPORTS.

RECEIVED IN
ARCHIVES

16 DEC 1958

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